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LIBRARY SCIENCE LIBRARY

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAIN BUILDING, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

View of the rear of the Main Building, looking south, taken August 6, 1892. New Hampshire granite blocks used for the exterior walls of the new building are stored on the ground. The heating plant tower on the left was removed in the early 1930's.

Workmen digging a tunnel to carry books between the Library (in the background) and the U.S. Capitol building. The photograph is dated August 16, 1895.

LIBRARY'S MAIN BUILDING OPENED TO PUBLIC 75 YEARS AGO
Grandeur Heightens Enjoyment of Literary Feast

By John Y. Cole

On a rainy Monday, November 1, 1897, the "largest, costliest, and safest" library building in the world opened its doors to the public. In a front-page story, the Washington *Evening Star* noted that "the rain did not come amiss to the bookworms" who eagerly rushed to the new Library of Congress that day, "but rather served to heighten their enjoyment of the literary feast provided for them."

The $7 million dollar structure, imposingly situated just across the east plaza from the Capitol, was desperately needed. Since 1875 when the Library in the Capitol exhausted its shelf space and "from sheer force of necessity" began to pile its incoming books, maps, music, prints, photographs, and manuscripts on the floor, the rapidly-growing collections had spilled into a dozen separate locations throughout the Capitol, including its cellar crypts. The new Italian Renaissance building not only was the most spacious and modern library facility in existence; its monumental conception and design, combining architecture, sculpture, and painting on a scale unsurpassed in any American public building, represented a unique architectural achievement. The Library's glittering dome, plated with 23-carat gold, capped an elaborately decorated facade and interior which were enriched by the works of about 50 American artists. A contemporary guidebook exclaimed that "America is justly proud of this gorgeous and palatial monument to its National sympathy and appreciation of Literature, Science, and Art." The United States had "proved" that it could surpass any European library in grandeur and devotion to classical culture.

Although it was first proposed by the Librarian in 1871, construction of the new building did not begin

ON THE COVER: A view, taken May 22, 1895, of the front of the Main Building during construction. The Main Entrance staircase which faces First St., S.E., is partially completed.

until 1889. Eight years later, in February of 1897, it was ready for occupancy. The transfer of the Library was to take place in March, but an extra session of the 55th Congress forced a delay. Finally, on July 31, 1897, the rooms in the Capitol were closed and the move of the 800,000 volumes and several hundred tons of other library materials began two days later. Librarian of Congress John Russell Young described the scene: "All Library work was suspended in every department except what was necessary for the transfer of the books. Every assistant was assigned to this duty. Few leaves of absence were granted and those (were) for emergency. We were fortunate so far as the weather was concerned; and, as a result of the care, foresight, and industry of the staff, the whole Library, with its manifold and various treasures, was removed in ten weeks."

Long, well-soaped wooden chutes carried the books from the upper floor of the Capitol to the horse-drawn wagons waiting at its east front. Specially-constructed boxes held one shelf of books "neatly and without fear of disarrangement," and watchmen kept each wagon load of 18 to 20 boxes under careful surveillance as it was pulled slowly across the east plaza. At the new building, the books were "cleaned" by a blast of air which raised clouds of dust "even from volumes supposed to have been previously cleaned." According to a description of this process in the *Library Journal*, "so far the only insect discovered . . . has been the cockroach, which does not injure the old books but is attracted by the paste on the new." The books were then placed on previously-designated shelves in the new structure.

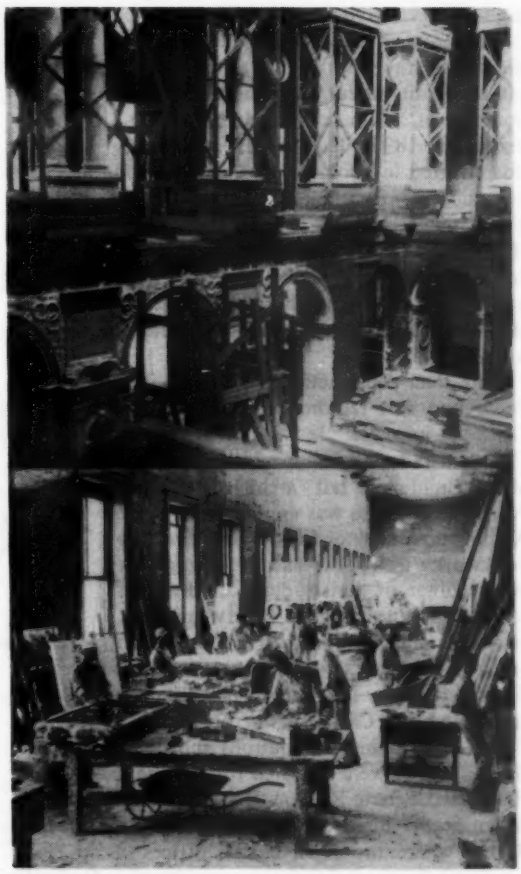
A reorganization of the Library coincided with the shift into the new building. The legislative appropriation act signed by President Cleveland on February 19, 1897, gave the Librarian of Congress full responsibility for conduct of the Library's business, including the formulation of proper "rules and regulations" and the appointment of the staff, which was increased from 42 to 108. The law provided for a Superintendent of Building and Grounds, a Register of Copyrights with a staff of 29, a catalogue department of 17 persons, and smaller "departments" for arts, the Congressional reference library (to remain in the Capitol), law, manuscripts, maps and charts, music, and periodicals. Staff was also provided for "general services," the Representatives' and Senators' reading rooms, the Toner library, the Washingtoniana collection, and the stamping and packing rooms.

The delay in the move of the Library made it impossible to make the new appointments or organize the new administrative departments on July 1, 1897, as originally intended. Instead, Librarian Young made the new appointments later in the new fiscal year, "as soon as there was work to be done." Even though the building formally opened on November 1, 1897, the

(Continued on p. 470)

TOP: Photograph, dated October 16, 1894, showing the construction of the columns and arches in the Great Hall. This view looking toward the northwest corner shows the fireproof brick base which was covered by marble.

BOTTOM: Modellers producing a variety of relief arabesque and minor sculpture of stucco which was used in the decoration of the main halls and galleries. The Stucco Shop was located on the second floor presumably in the room now occupied by the Anglo-American Law Reading Room. The photograph was taken on July 19, 1894.



ARTIFACTS FROM THE 1890's

By Helen-Anne Hilker

As the Library of Congress marks the 75th year of public service in its first quarters outside the U.S. Capitol and nears the 34th anniversary of its second building, workmen are laying the foundations for a gigantic third. At lunchtime, staff members from the Library's two crowded buildings stop now and then at the construction fence to superintend for a moment the project that promises future space. If the work of construction perennially lures the layman, so too does that vast crater bewilder the eye. Even more, it perplexes the mind that tries to imagine what must yet be done to bring a massive working structure into being there.

The story of the Library's first building illuminates the work that lies ahead in the pit across the street. An almost incredible complex of tasks made the Main Building a reality in 1897. The details are heavily documented in books and manuscripts and in hundreds of photographs and drawings. From the architects' first inspirations to the last reading lamp, the minds and labors of several hundred creative people contributed to the building that has fascinated staff and public alike for three-quarters of a century.

More than construction, equipment, and decoration was required to complete the Library, however. It also had to be furnished—a task that apparently fell to the Main Building's last architect, Edward Pearce Casey, who was appointed in 1892. Among the drawings for the details of the brickwork, ironwork, and stonework for every corner of the structure are drawings for all types of office and library furniture, as well as drawings for lighting fixtures and exhibition cases. The drawings are sometimes initialed by the draftsman but stamped with the seal of architect Casey of New York.

The ornated bronze andirons shown on this page (Fig. 1 and 2) were designed for the fireplaces in the House and Senate Reading Rooms. Two pairs in the design at the top were made for the House Reading Room, where the departmental offices of the Congressional Research Service are now located. One pair was made from the lower design for the Senate Reading Room, which now serves as the Congressional Reading Room. Each andiron is still in its proper place.

1. House Andiron

2. Senate Andiron

The design for the Librarian's desk (p. 469, Fig. 3) bears the initials "R.K.S." and the seal of Mr. Casey, calls for the construction of one such design in light oak, and is dated May 1, 1897. This handsome desk was used by Librarians John Russell Young (1897-99), Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), Archibald MacLeish (1939-44), and Luther Harris Evans (1945-53) before L. Quincy Mumford began to use it in 1954.

The long rectangular table now in the Congressional Reading Room (Fig. 4) is made of dark oak and once served the Library's Senate Reading Room. The end elevation shown here depicts its carved griffins clearly.

Chairs for the reading tables in the former House and Senate Reading Rooms were mahogany. Six chairs (Fig. 5) were made for the House Reading Room, and 10 chairs (Fig. 6) were made for the Senate's room. Two of the House chairs and seven of the Senate chairs are now at the original reading tables in the Congressional Reading Room. In addition, 14 armchairs in the style of Chippendale were made for the original two rooms from the drawing of Fig. 7. Four are still used for Congressional readers, and two are cherished in offices of another department.

Sixty light oak settes (Fig. 8) were made for visitors touring the Library and are a familiar sight in the halls today. Two of them have migrated to the Navy Yard Annex to serve visitors in the newly decorated foyer of the Library's Card Division.

The graceful Windsor chair (Fig. 9) was designed in August 1899 for the former Periodical Reading Room, where 66 of them served readers in pre-microfilm days (and for some years later). There are Windsor chairs today in various other reading rooms, but whether they are the original chairs for periodical readers has not yet been determined with certainty. Frederick R. Goff, LC's Honorary Consultant in Early Printed Books, believes those in the Rare Book Room were new when the Main Building's East Front extension

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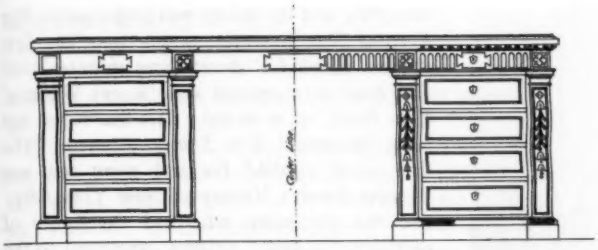
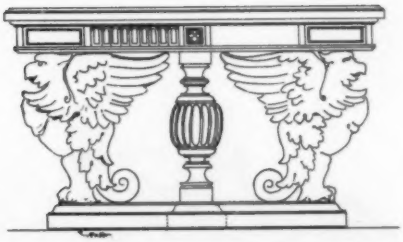
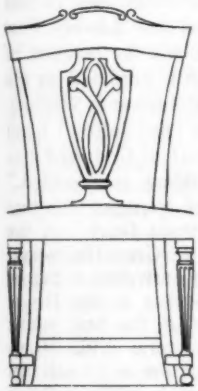


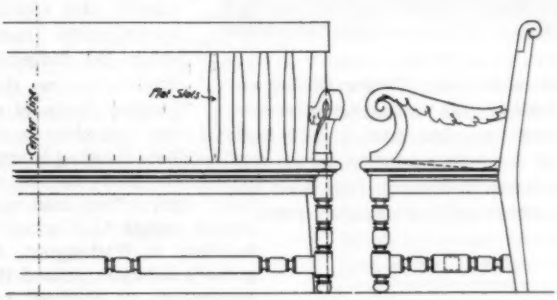
3. The Librarian's Desk



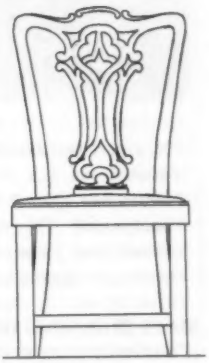
4. Senate Reading Room Table



5. House Reading Room

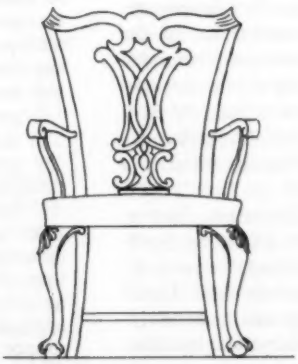


8. Settee



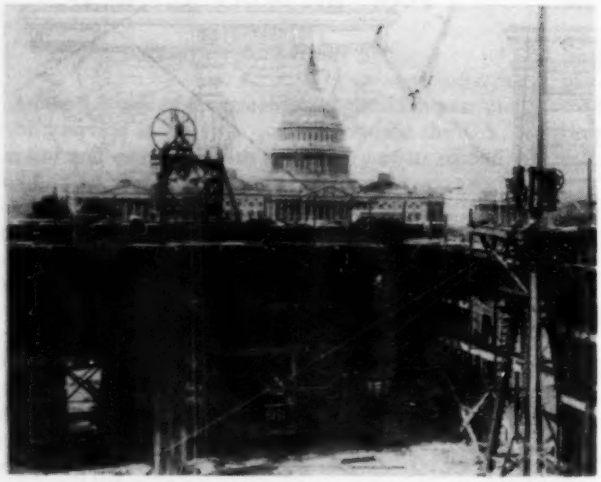
6. Senate Reading Room

9. Periodical Reading Room Chair



7. House and Senate Reading Rooms

10. Chiffonier



A September 19, 1893 view of the Main Building looking west toward the U.S. Capitol Building. The Washington Monument, which had opened to the public five years earlier, is visible in the background. The purpose of the bells on top of the partially-constructed Library building remains a mystery. They could have served as a system to direct workmen in lifting the granite stones.

MAIN BUILDING OPENS

(Continued from p. 467)

arts, manuscripts, and music collections were not quite ready for use. Since the passage of the copyright law of 1870, the graphic arts, map, and music collections had accumulated so rapidly that their accessioning and sorting in the quarters of the Capitol was virtually impossible. The same conditions prevailed with the manuscript collection. For this reason, the organization and accurate enumeration of the Library's non-book collections was not completed until 1899, two years after the move into the spacious new structure. One brand new Library of Congress service was quite ready on November 1, however: the first reading room for the blind in a major American library.

On Sunday, October 31, Librarian Young, accompanied by Assistant Librarian Ainsworth Spofford, Superintendent of the Building Bernard R. Green, and Reading Room Superintendent David Hutcheson, inspected the building and the newly-installed departments, and found everything in order. Despite a minor mishap in the book carrier system, the opening of the building on the next day went smoothly and the public was enthusiastic. The *Evening Star,* however, noted that "the first volume asked for about three minutes after the door was opened was 'Roger Williams' Year Book,' of so recent a date that it had not been received." The *Star* continued: "The first book applied for and given out was 'Martha Lamb's History of New York City,' and the gentleman who had the honor of receiving the initial volume submitted to the great American public, or one representative, bore the name of Max West."

For months prior to the official opening, newspapers and popular magazines carried effusive articles about the new Library. Few were to be disappointed, and the reaction of some members of the public bordered on the ecstatic. One Joseph E. Robinson of Washington informed Young that "not before I stand before the Judgement Seat of God do I ever expect to see this building transcended." Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont felt that the "grandeur and felicitous finish" of the Main Reading Room and the Great Hall would "be likely to long remain unrivalled in this or any other country." Speaker of the House Joseph G. Cannon called it the best public building in Washington. Architectural critic Montgomery Schuyler praised the structure as "a national possession, an example of a great public building monumentally conceived, faithfully built, and worthily adorned." On November 25, 1897, over 4,700 visitors toured the edifice during special Thanksgiving Day hours. When the building was illuminated at night for the first time on July 8, 1898, over 13,000 came to view it.

The new Library of Congress was built specifically to serve as the American national library and its architecture and interior design both express and enhance that purpose. The enthusiastic response to the building from critics, the public, and the Congress helped the institution to secure its unique status, for the Library immediately became a national showplace. Yet the most significant aspect of the building was the space it suddenly afforded the Library and the modern "library machinery" which insured the effective use of that space. The 326,000 square feet of floor space provided ample room for the "national collections" which had flooded the Library in the Capitol, and for the first time those collections could be efficiently organized and serviced. Moreover, with adequate space for growth, an enlarged staff, and support from a well-pleased Congress, the Library of Congress was finally able to undertake the services expected of a truly national library.

1890's ARTIFACTS

(Continued from p. 468)

was built to house the rare book collections and other services.

The last drawing (Fig. 10) is the only concrete evidence that LC at one time had such items among its furnishings. There is evidence of their existence and use, however, in the faithful memory of David C. Mearns, LC's Honorary Consultant in the Humanities, who began his half-century of service to the Library in 1918. Queried about the drawing, he recalled that a chiffonier once stood in an anteroom of the Librarian's Office. He added:

"When I was first assigned to the Central Desk as a very junior junior-assistant, one of my jobs was to leave the Desk at a quarter of 10, taking a large bunch of keys, and go with a book messenger to see that everything was locked up. He verified my statement that all was clear. And that is how I happen to remember that there was a chiffonier in the ladies' room outside the Main Reading Room."

Last Friday a postcard postscript arrived:

"I am reminded of yet another chiffonier, a stately object fashioned in golden oak and topped with a mirror, which stood for many years on the landing of the stairway leading from the upper to the lower office of the Superintendent of the Reading Rooms. It served as a lodging for stationery, but, I have no doubt that some ladies diverted it to vainer* [*i.e. primping] purposes. Faithfully, DCM."

The original mahogany chairs for the Main Reading Room are not illustrated here, but four examples can still be seen in the Loan Division. (Except for the chairs, other furnishings in the Main Reading Room are of 1897 vintage.) With their tall curved backs and wooden seats, these four chairs appear uncomfortable to the eye accustomed to modern padding; indeed, at first glance they look as though they were built for men only—and tall men at that. On trial, however, they prove to be extremely comfortable for either men or women, tall or short. All the chairs depicted here, for that matter, are surprisingly more comfortable than many contemporary versions.

Editor's Note: The authors of the two special articles in this *Information Bulletin,* Helen-Anne Hilker and John Y. Cole, have contributed longer articles to the forthcoming issue of the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal.* The pieces are *Monument to Civilization: Diary of a Building; the Main Building of the Library of Congress: A Chronology 1871-1965; Album;* and *Smithmeyer & Pelz, Embattled Architects of the Library of Congress.*

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QUARTETTO DI ROMA TO PRESENT CONCERT NEXT FRIDAY EVENING

On Friday evening, November 10, the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress will sponsor a concert of chamber music by the Quartetto di Roma. The members of the ensemble are Arrigo Pelliccia, violin; Guido Mozzato, viola; Massimo Amfitheatrof, violoncello; and Ornella Santoliquido, piano. The ensemble, making its seventh American tour, will perform "Quartet in C Minor, Op. 60" by Johannes Brahms; "Quartet No. 1" by Bohuslav Martinů, and "Quartet in F Minor, Op. 2" by Felix Mendelssohn.

The concert will begin promptly at 8:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library. Tickets for this concert will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St., N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m., Monday, November 6. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The entire program will be broadcast live over Station WETA-FM (90.9), and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

ARNOLD MOSS WILL READ WORKS OF JOHN DONNE ON NOV. 13

On Monday, November 13, Arnold Moss will present a program of readings from the works of John Donne (1572-1631) to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Donne's birth. The program entitled "John Donne: 'A World in Himself'" will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. No tickets will be required.

The reading will mark Mr. Moss' nineteenth consecutive program at the Library, where he has been appearing since 1954. Assisting him will be Annette Hunt, soprano, and Russell Woollen at the piano.

Mr. Moss has most recently appeared on Broadway in Harold Prince's musical hit, "Follies." Miss Hunt performed at the Library in 1963 in the cast of Arnold Moss' "Come, Woo Me!" Mr. Woollen has been staff pianist with the National Symphony Orchestra since 1956 and is a member of the music faculty at Howard University.

Radio Station WGMS-AM-FM will broadcast the program at a date to be announced.

LITERARY PROGRAMS SCHEDULED FOR BROADCAST BY WGMS

The first two programs in the Library's fall literary series have been scheduled for delayed broadcast in the Washington area by radio station WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5). A poetry reading by Josephine Jacobsen, the Library's 1972-73 Consultant in Poetry, which was held at the Library on October 2, will be broadcast on Saturday, November 4, at 9:30 p.m. A poetry reading by Anne Sexton and X. J. Kennedy, which was given at the Library on October 16, will be broadcast on Saturday, November 18, at 9:30 p.m.

Both readings were given in the Coolidge Auditorium. Mrs. Jacobsen's program was presented under the auspices of the Library of Congress, and the Kennedy and Sexton program was given under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.

Change Machines Installed in Reading Rooms

Dollar bill changing machines were installed on October 16 in the Main Reading Room of the Main Building and on the Fifth Floor of the Annex Building by the Photoduplication Service.

The machines, which give 10 dimes in return for a dollar, are now being serviced about twice a week. If the demand for change increases, they will be serviced more frequently.

LC PUBLICATION IS TRANSLATED

The Library has recently received, through the kindness of Sr. Antonia F. A. Silva, a copy of *Especificacoes para Microfilmagem de Livros e Jornais,* published in 1972 by the Associacao Brasileira do Microfilme, Av. Prestes Maia, 241-14°-cj. 1414, 01031 Sao Paulo-SP-Brazil. This is a Portuguese translation, with appropriate adaptations in text and illustrations, of *Specifications for Library of Congress Microfilming,* prepared by the Photoduplication Service and published in 1964.

STAFF NEWS

RETIREMENTS

Mrs. Virginia Brooke Senior Laboratory Technician with the Photoduplication Service, retired from the Library on September 30, after more than 22 years as a staff member of the Photoduplication Service. A native of Luray, Va., Mrs. Brooke began her Government service at the Library in March 1950 as Photographer (General), bringing with her photographic experience from her home town and more than 20 years of experience in commercial photography. In 1961, she was promoted to Senior Laboratory Technician.

Mrs. Brooke's successful career at the Library was evidenced by unusually favorable commendations at the time of her performance ratings which described her work as well above standards in both quality and quantity. An Outstanding Performance Rating and a Quality Increase, both in 1968, are tangible testimony of her success.

Mrs. Brooke plans to continue residence in College Park, Md.

Mrs. Virginia Cunningham, Head of the Music Section in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, retired on

October 13 after more than 30 years of Federal service, all with the Library.

A native of Bridgeport, Ill., Mrs. Cunningham attended high school in Wichita, Kans. She also attended Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., and the University of Wisconsin in Madison where she received a B.A. degree and a certificate in Library Science in 1932. She did graduate work in musicology at Columbia University until 1941 and also served as First Assistant of Cataloging and Reference in the University's Music Library.

She came to the Library in 1942 to work in the Music Division, and transferred to the Descriptive Cataloging Division a year later. In 1946 she was selected to head the newly organized Music Section in the Cataloging Division of the Copyright Office, and in 1957 she returned to the Descriptive Cataloging Division to head its Music Section.

During her years at the Library, Mrs. Cunningham was active in developing rules for cataloging music and phonorecords. She represented the Library at meetings of the Music Library Association and the American Library Association and as the American representative on the Cataloguing Commission of the International Association of Music Libraries. She compiled the Association's *Rules for Full Cataloguing* (Vol. 3 of the *International Cataloguing Code for Music*), which was published in December 1971. Among other contributions to the field of music librarianship, Mrs. Cunningham has served both as President of the Music Library Association, 1956-58, and as Chairman of its Cataloging and Classification Committee.

A reception was given in the Whittall Pavilion by the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in honor of her retirement and was attended by her many friends throughout the Library and the music library profession.

AWARD

Walter B. Moyer, Supervisor of the Camera, Processing, and Printing Unit in the Photoduplication Service Laboratory, was presented a 30-year Federal Service Award pin on October 17 by F. E. Croxton, Director of the Administrative Department. Mr. Moyer came to the Library in April 1962 as Senior Photographer in the Photoduplication Laboratory. Mr. Moyer was promoted to Supervisor of the Photographic Laboratory in April 1964, and was appointed to his present position in August 1970.

Before coming to the Library, Mr. Moyer worked for 22 years in all phases of photography, serving from 1940 to 1960 with the U.S. Navy, and subsequently in private industry.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Constance Carter, Head of the Reference Section in the Science and Technology Division, and Irene Stegun, National Bureau of Standards, were the section editors and compilers of a Mathematics Bibliography which constitutes Section One of the *American Institute Physics Handbook,* 3rd Edition. The section, which had not been included in previous *Handbook* editions, is a selected bibliography of math tables useful to physicists.

Mrs. Georgette M. Dorn, Area Specialist in the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, translated the Spanish documents in *Report on the Indian Tribes of Texas in 1828,* by José Francisco Ruiz (John C. Ewers, *Ed.* New Haven, Conn., Yale University Library, 1972).

This work is of historical and ethnological interest to students of the American West, concentrating on the Comanche, Apache, and Arapaho Indians who lived on the Texas frontier in 1828. The Spanish documents are preserved in the Western Americana Collection of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University, and they are probably the only descriptions of those Indian tribes written by a man who may have known them better than any other white man of his generation. José Francisco Ruiz, a native Texan, was a rancher, schoolteacher, army officer, and statesman who risked his life and fortune for the cause of Texas independence.

John F. Kasprzak, Technical Information Specialist in the Arms Control and Disarmament Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, is the author of "Hope in a New Balance of Terror" and "Scenario for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," published respectively in the February 26 and August 5 issues of the *Far Eastern Economic Review.* Another article by Mr. Kasprzak, "An Assessment of the Soviet Naval Challenge," will appear in the January 1973 edition of the *Revue Militaire Générale.* The articles deal with several aspects of arms control and disarmament as well as related areas in the field of international relations.

John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress, is the author of the article, "Libraries and the Right to Read," which appeared in the Winter-Spring 1972 issue of *North Carolina Libraries.* Mr. Lorenz discusses the role of libraries in contributing not only to the enrichment of the lives of the already reading public, but to the education needs of all citizens.

Among the groups which librarians must try to reach through proper selection of books, Mr. Lorenz notes, are school children with reading deficiencies, adults with limited reading ability, school dropouts, and blind and physically handicapped readers.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Two CRS Assistant Chiefs Appointed

Two men have been appointed Assistant Chiefs in the Congressional Research Service. They are **William H. Robinson**, new Assistant Chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division and Specialist in Social Legislation; and **Frederick John Rosenthal**, new Assistant Chief of the Library Services Division.

Mr. Robinson brings to his new position a distinguished record of service with the Office of Management and Budget, where he served as a Fiscal Economist from 1963 to 1970, dealing with various aspects of state and local public finance, and Federal aid to state and local governments, and as an Assistant Division Chief since 1970 in the areas of income maintenance, and analysis of legislative, budgetary, and program policy issues. He was a Federal Executive Fellow at the Brookings Institution from 1968 to 1969.

Mr. Robinson attended Citrus Junior College, Pomona College, and Brigham Young University, where he received his B.S. degree in political science in 1961. He also received a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University in 1963.

He has published articles in the field of revenue sharing, and has presented papers at several national meetings, including the 1969 Annual Conference of the American Society for Public Administration.

Mr. Rosenthal has been on the staff of the Library Services Division of CRS since 1957, when he completed the Special Recruit Program. Beginning as a Bibliographer, he became Head of the Subject Specialization Section in 1962. In 1968, he was named Specialist in Information Organization and Control, with the special assignment of developing the CRS Legislative Indexing Vocabulary. He held this position until his recent appointment as Assistant Chief.

Mr. Rosenthal received a master's degree in political science in 1955 and a master's degree in library science in 1956 from Columbia University. As an undergraduate, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Appointments: Catherine A. Armstrong, copyright examiner, GS-9, Cop Exam, 4078; Larry C. Bradbury, laboratory technician, GT-4, Photodup, 4204; Linda D. Carter, card drawing clerk, GS-3, Card, 4159; Linda Rae Gainer, personnel management specialist, GS-12, Place and Class, 4241; Lucille Owens Miser, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cop Serv, 7-200; James Glenwood Moore, research assistant, GS-9, CRS SPR, 4116; Pamela Jean Parks, editorial assistant, GS-4, CRS F, 4247; Brian L. Rutherford, library aid, GS-3, Loan, 10-600; Myroslav Hnatyshyn, research analyst, GS-11, FRD, 4052; Lucy Dyer Stover, reference clerk, GS-3, CRS E, 4269.

Temporary Appointments: Pamela Jean Crupi, library aid, GS-1, Ord, NP; John W. Jimison, analyst in environmental policy, GS-7, CRS EP, 4003.

Promotions: William G. Bell, to assistant head, processing and reference section, GS-11, Ser Rec, 4231; Diana Mae McLane, reference librarian, GS-7, CRS F, 4259; Ross W. Stuckey, to assistant head, GS-12, Cop Cat, 4245; James B. Tyler, to quality control analyst, GS-11, MARC Ed, 4235.

Transfer: Gwendolyn S. Nathan, Mgmt, to editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS GGR, NP.

Resignations: Thelma R. Bowden, Ser Rec; Doris A. Brown, Cat Publ; Willie H. Canady, Card; Sandra J. Castle, FRD; Hessie L. Chandler, Desc Cat; Virginia G. Eddy, CRS Ed; Elise T. Gant, Cop Cat; Jack J. Greenberg, MARC Dev; Terry L. Katt, Cop Cat; Jewel H. Ogonji, CRS L; Robert W. Platt, Ord; Paula J. Trimble, Cat Publ.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Library staff members are invited to attend a reference book roundup and the annual reception for new members of the D.C. Library Association, on Wednesday, November 8, from 4 to 9 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion. The roundup is being sponsored by the District of Columbia Library Association, the Library of Congress, and the Library of Congress Professional Association. The purpose is to select and display some of the most important reference books in various subject areas of the past 10 years. The books will be arranged by subject, and visitors will have an opportunity to examine them and discuss their merits with the librarians who selected them.

Some 45 librarians from LC and Federal, special, college, and public libraries in the D.C. area are participating in the selection of books in their special subject areas. Among the subjects to be covered are children's books, management and personnel, bibliography, environment, black studies, European literature and history, technology and standards, biography, American history, law, and fine arts.

The annual DCLA reception for new members will be held at the same time in the Whittall Pavilion. A light buffet costing $4 will be served and reservations must be made by November 3. Send a check with

name, address, and telephone number to Nancy Gwinn, CRS C, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, or call her on 426-5976. New DCLA members will be admitted free.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Accessions List: Eastern Africa, Vol. 5, No. 5. September 1972. (pp. 296-343.) Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya.

Accessions List: Israel. Vol. 9 No. 9 September 1972. (pp. 353-370.) Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

New Microfilm Publications

The Library's Photoduplication Service has made available on 35mm microfilm the *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Elections* for the years 1920 through 1970 (shelf no. 10249) and the American Iron and Steel Association *Bulletin,* Vols. 1-46, for the period September 1866 to December 1912 (shelf no. 29950).

The *Statistics,* compiled biannually from official sources under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, gives the votes for the candidate of each party in each State and each Congressional and Presidential election since 1920. Positive microfilm copies are available from the Photoduplication Service, Department C-24, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, for $15 including spools, boxes, and mailing cost.

The *Bulletin* was a weekly from September 1866 to February 1895, was published three times a month from March 1895 to December 1897, a semi-monthly (irregular) from January 1898 to December 1907, and a monthly (irregular) from January 1908 to December 1912. The work of the Association was taken over by the American Iron and Steel Institute in January 1913. The cost of the *Bulletin* on 13 reels is $185 including spools, boxes, and mailing, from the Photoduplication Service, Department C-166.

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

S. R. Ranganathan Dies in India

S. R. Ranganathan, the eminent Indian librarian, died on September 27 at his home in Bangalore at the age of 80. Trained in mathematics in India and in librarianship in London, Dr. Ranganathan served as university librarian and professor of library science in Madras, Benares, and Delhi for more than 30 years before establishing the Documentation Research and Training Center in Bangalore in 1962. A prolific writer on all phases of librarianship, he is probably best known for his Five Laws of Library Science concept and for the book *Colon Classification.* The volume, in which Dr. Ranganathan introduced the principle of facet analysis to library classification, has had a worldwide influence on classification theory and practice.

Dr. Ranganathan was active in international organizations and was founder and first chairman of the committee on classification theory and research of the International Federation for Documentation. He traveled widely to national and international conferences on librarianship and documentation. On one of his visits to the United States he spoke to an audience of Washington, D.C., librarians in the Library of Congress on the library movement in India, in which he was a forceful figure for national planning.

At the annual conference of the American Library Association in 1970 Dr. Ranganathan received in absentia the Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification, "for his Colon Classification . . . and for a lifetime of signal devotion to the advancement of library science."

Canadian Union Catalogue Task Group Formed

A task group has been appointed to study the scope, composition, and services of the Canadian Union Catalogue and to investigate the place of the Canadian Union Catalogue in cooperative library development. The group will examine methods for achieving a Canadian Union Catalogue in machine-readable form and establish priorities in the implementation of a Canadian bibliographic data bank. Alternative methods of providing some of the Catalogue services will also be explored.

Members of the task group are D. C. Appelt, University of Saskatchewan; E. Stanley Beacock, Midwestern Regional Library System; Mrs. Margaret Beckman, University of Guelph; R. H. Blackburn, University of Toronto; Jean-Rémi Brault, Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec; Mme. Madeleine Charbonneau-Leroux, Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal; Hope Clement, National Library; George Ember, National Research Council; Guy Forget, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Ken Galzier, Univer-

sity of Calgary; A. Hall, Université de Moncton; Robert Lee, University of Western Ontario; Alberta Letts, Nova Scotia Provincial Library; R. M. McMullen, Department of Communications; John Russell, St. James-Assiniboia Public Library; Basil Stuart-Stubbs, University of British Columbia; Bernard Vinet, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval; Ian Wees, National Library; and Frederick T. White, Vancouver Island Regional Library. Mr. Stuart-Stubbs will chair the task group.

Support staff from the National Library include Mrs. Lois Burrell, Union Catalogue of Books Division, and Huguette Lussier, Reference and Circulation Division.

Office of Education Reorganizes Library Bureau

HEW's Office of Education has reorganized its Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology (BLET) into the Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources (BLLR). BLLR will administer all programs of financial assistance for library development, service, research, and training, as well as supportive instructional resources programs. Burton E. Lamkin, who formerly headed BLET, will serve as Associate Commissioner of BLLR.

The new Bureau is responsible for the public and academic library programs formerly administered by BLET, plus three programs previously administered by other Office of Education bureaus—the School Library Resources Program, the Equipment and Minor Remodeling Program, and the Undergraduate Instructional Equipment Program.

In another administrative change, the Division of Educational Technology, formerly a component of the Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology, has been transferred to the Deputy Commissioner for Development where it will be called the National Center for Educational Technology.

The following programs, including fiscal year 1972 funding, will be directed by BLLR: Library Services and Construction Act, to support public library services, construction, and interlibrary cooperation (appropriation $58.7 million); College Library Resources, Title II-A, Higher Education Act, to strengthen and increase the library resources of institutions of higher education (appropriation $11 million); Training for Library Service, Title II-B, Higher Education Act, to increase training opportunities for professionals and paraprofessionals in the library field (appropriation $2 million); Library and Information Science Demonstration, Title II-B, Higher Education Act, to improve library services through demonstration (appropriation $2.75 million); School Library Resources, Title II, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, to support acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials (appropriation $90 million); Equipment and Minor Remodeling Program, Title III, National Defense Education Act, to support acquisition of equipment and materials for improving instruction in critical subjects in elementary and secondary schools (appropriation $50 million); and Undergraduate Instructional Equipment Program, Title VI-A, Higher Education Act, to improve undergraduate instruction in institutions of higher education by supporting acquisition of instructional equipment and resources, including closed circuit television (appropriation $12.5 million).

R. W. Frase Leaves Publishers Association

Robert W. Frase has resigned as Vice President of the Association of American Publishers. With the Association and its predecessor organizations since 1950, Mr. Frase began as an economist with the American Book Publishers Council, later was named Associate Managing Director with the Council in charge of the Washington, D.C., office, and in 1960 was appointed Director of the Washington, D.C., office for both the Council and the American Educational Publishers Institute. In 1970, when these two organizations became the Association of American Publishers, he was named Vice President in charge of the Washington, D.C., office.